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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                      FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
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                          NORTHERN DIVISION
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       NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
       DIVERSITY OFFICERS IN
 4
       HIGHER EDUCATION, ET AL.,)
                                ) CASE NUMBER: 1:25-cv-0333-ABA
       Plaintiffs,
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            v.
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       DONALD J. TRUMP, ET AL.,
 7
            Defendants.
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              TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - MOTIONS HEARING
 9
                  BEFORE THE HONORABLE ADAM B. ABELSON
                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
                         Thursday, April 10, 2025
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                               Courtroom 7D
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                           APPEARANCES
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            ***Proceedings Recorded by Mechanical Stenography***
             Transcript Produced by Computer-Aided Transcription
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PROCEEDINGS

(3:02 p.m.)

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: The matter now pending before this Court is Civil Docket Number ABA-25-0333. National Association of Diversity Officers in Higher Education, et al., v. Trump, et al. This matter now comes before this Court for the purpose of a motions hearing.

Counsel for the plaintiffs, followed by counsel for the defendants, will you please introduce yourselves for the record.

MS. MENSCHEL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Brooke Menschel for the plaintiffs.

MR. BURRA: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Ananda
Burra.

MS. SHAH: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Niyati Shah for plaintiffs.

MS. AHMAD: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Alizeh Ahmad for plaintiffs.

MS. WIGGINS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Audrey Wiggins for plaintiffs.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}$. $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MOORE}}$: Good afternoon. Sterling Moore for plaintiffs.

MS. GHEIBI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Pardis Gheibi for the defendants.

THE COURT: All right, great. Good afternoon.

Thank you for being here.

We are, as you all know, here on the plaintiffs' motion to vacate Preliminary Injunction Order, that's ECF 77. There are a couple of various issues presented by this motion. It is the plaintiffs' motion, so I'm happy to hear from the plaintiffs first.

MS. MENSCHEL: Your Honor, would you like me at the podium?

THE COURT: Wherever you feel most comfortable.

MS. MENSCHEL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. We're here today because seven weeks ago, in the seven weeks since the Court issued its Preliminary Injunction, the plaintiffs and their members and millions of people around the country who are similarly situated have been suffering significant ongoing and irreparable harm because of the executive orders at issue here and because of the agency defendants' understanding of them.

We've been candid with the Court. We've been upfront with the plaintiffs and we're here because we're trying to obtain the fastest, broadest relief possible for our clients through the Rule 59(e) mechanisms that are specifically contemplated in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, in the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, recognized by the Supreme Court, and recognized by the Fourth Circuit.

We're aiming to provide precisely what the Fourth Circuit

has requested. We're aiming to show precisely how the administration and the agencies understand and interpret the Executive Orders, and we're trying to do so in a matter that conserves judicial resources and conserves resources of the parties, and that the Fourth Circuit has suggested is not only allowed, but also appropriate.

The Rule 59(e) is the appropriate mechanism for the plaintiffs to use here. That's clear from the face of the rules. It's clear from the face of Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4, and it's clear in both the Fourth Circuit and Supreme Court precedent.

The defendants have not provided any authority to the contrary. And, frankly, their arguments are a little bit more— are little more than a distraction. We are prepared to move quickly. If the Court grants our Rule 59(e) motion, we are prepared to file an amended complaint and a preliminary injunction in short order with an eye towards relieving the ongoing harm that our clients are suffering.

I'm happy to address any specific questions that you have.

THE COURT: All right, so let's start with the jurisdiction issue. So Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 4, 4(a)(4)(A) is the rule about the effect of the motion, of certain types of the motions on the jurisdiction -- well, maybe the jurisdiction, but at least of the Court of Appeals.

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But at least the effect of the Notice of Appeal.
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                                                         And a Rule
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       59 motion to alter or amend is one of the specified rules or
       specified motions under that rule.
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            All of the -- am I correct that all of the cases
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       addressing the application of that rule that either side has
       cited are motions to alter or amend a final judgment, not a
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       Preliminary Injunction?
                 MS. MENSCHEL: Your Honor, I do not believe that
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       that is -- I'm trying to run it back through. I don't believe
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       that they are all motions to amend a final judgment.
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       that there are -- there is a case and I will tell you exactly
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       what it is in a moment, which was a partial summary judgment
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       motion that did not ultimately dispose of the case. It was a
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       partial summary judgment motion.
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                 THE COURT: It was a qualified immunity case, right?
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                 MS. MENSCHEL:
                                Yes.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. That's true. So that's an
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       interlocutory appeal.
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                 MS. MENSCHEL:
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                 THE COURT: None of them are Preliminary
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       Injunctions, though. I'm not saying that's dispositive on the
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       analysis; I just want to make sure that I'm reading the cases
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       consistent with the parties.
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                 MS. MENSCHEL: Yes, I believe that's true, Your
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Honor. But I would also say that in Gelin v. County of

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Baltimore, the Fourth Circuit expressly said in footnote 3 there that it would be appropriate in -- for a Rule 59(e) motion for anything from which an appeal could be taken, an interlocutory could be taken under Rule 54.

THE COURT: Right. Any appeal from which an appeal can be taken constitutes a judgment for purposes of that rule.

All right. So my understanding of FRAP, I'll call it
FRAP 4, and specifically as amended in 1979 and then in 1993,
was that there were scenarios where a party filed a Notice of
Appeal. Then a motion is filed in the District Court, Rule 59
or otherwise. For a certain period of time, the filing of
that motion essentially extinguished the Notice of Appeal.
And the rules required at that time the filing of a new Notice
of Appeal and that various parties, particularly pro se
parties, were caught unaware and then they didn't have a
Notice of Appeal and appeals were untimely.

And so my understanding of the rule as amended is that when a judgment, meaning an appealable order is appealed and then one of the specified motions is filed, that the appeal is, I think in the words of the Advisory Committee notes, suspended in a way. But in any event, the District Court has jurisdiction to rule on the motion.

Is that all correct?

MS. MENSCHEL: Yes, Your Honor. That is consistent with our understanding.

THE COURT: All right. So under your understanding in part because Rule 59 is specified in FRAP 4, that means that jurisdiction remains in this court to at least rule on your Rule 59 motion.

MS. MENSCHEL: Yes, Your Honor. And also that the Court of Appeals cannot, in fact, take up or rule on the Notice of Appeal and the matter on appeal until this Court rules on the Rule 59 motion.

THE COURT: So you are advocating on behalf of your clients and seeking and saying that you intend to file an amended complaint and a new motion for a Preliminary Injunction to seek, as you I think put it, broad relief.

The Fourth Circuit considered the Government's appeal and specifically its motion to stay and granted that motion to stay. How am I to square your request for relief with the Fourth Circuit's stay of your earlier motion and your statement that what you continue to seek is broad injunctive relief?

MS. MENSCHEL: Yes, Your Honor. I think the Fourth Circuit's opinion, and specifically the concurrences by Judge Diaz and Judge Harris point to exactly the issue which was that at that time there was not sufficient information about how the Government and how defendants would be understanding the Executive Orders, how they would be implementing the Executive Orders, and how they would be taking steps to

perhaps rely on the savings clause, perhaps not. And the Fourth Circuit in both of those concurrences specifically said, at this point we do not think that the information is in the record. We disagreed and we believe that should we fully brief, the Fourth Circuit would agree with us.

However, in this posture we are now trying to present to you in hopes that you agree with our understanding that what has developed over the last seven weeks shows precisely what the Fourth Circuit was looking for and shows precisely that the agency defendants have, in fact, implemented these Executive Orders and understood and interpreted them to cause significant more chilling, significant more violations of the First Amendment and the Fifth Amendment and otherwise. And that with that more robust information before the Fourth Circuit, they would not stay Your Honor's hopeful -- I'm being optimistic here -- hopeful preliminary injunction, and instead, provide the appropriate relief, the relief that we think is appropriate.

THE COURT: Okay, so play this out for me.

MS. MENSCHEL: Sure.

THE COURT: Let's say I were to grant your motion. What comes next?

MS. MENSCHEL: So, Your Honor, if you were to grant the Rule 59(e) motion, our understanding then is that the Notice of Appeal would be a nullity and that there would be

nothing to appeal.

THE COURT: So you would file a motion to dismiss the appeal?

MS. MENSCHEL: We do not believe that we are required to. That is our understanding at this point, but that we would likely provide a notification. And I don't want to speak out of turn without checking on exactly what format that would be to the Fourth Circuit, but there would be nothing to appeal were you to vacate the Preliminary Injunction. So there would be nothing up on appeal.

THE COURT: And then you would be filing an amended complaint or would this be a motion for leave?

MS. MENSCHEL: Your Honor, I think that either would be appropriate. I think that we are still as a strategic matter, making some adjustments and decisions about that. And frankly, Your Honor, I think it maybe would depend on the timing or exactly what appeared in a forthcoming order.

THE COURT: All right. Recognizing that circumstances can change and decisions can change, flesh out for me what an amended complaint would look like. Would this now be an as-applied challenge? Would it remain a facial challenge? And if it's a facial challenge, what would be different than the record that was already before me before?

MS. MENSCHEL: Sure, Your Honor. It would be a facial challenge, remain a facial challenge. There would

perhaps be additional claims that would be a little bit broader and a little bit more targeted towards agencies.

But beyond that, I think that the key question, the key issue is that the agencies have now understood, and implemented, and taken steps to, in fact, act on the administration's Executive Orders. And that that has played out over the last number of weeks in a way that was not, frankly, before you before because it could not have been. Because the agencies had not done, had not followed the president's instructions yet. And putting that information into the record is, as we understand it, specifically what the Fourth Circuit asked for and indicated that they thought it was a little bit too early to have evaluated whether or not there was this broad chilling effect.

But we know at this point that that is happening. We know and in -- it was ECF No. 68, a motion for a status conference -- or emergency status conference before Your Honor we put forward even at that time, significantly more information about how the agencies were implementing the Executive Orders that you did not have before you and that were not part of the preliminary injunction. And that information is only many fold broader now, a number of weeks later. I'm happy to provide for you a couple of examples, but I think that --

THE COURT: Yeah, what are some examples? The ECF

68 was your motion relating to compliance with the PI, right?

MS. MENSCHEL: Yes, Your Honor.

So for one thing that I would mention which -- and so there are a number outlined in that particular thing. One, as recently as last week there were news reports about a state department notifying contractors around the world who contracted all with agencies that they would be required that all contractors, anywhere around the world, would be required to certify that they do not engage in DEI. And the notification reportedly includes language that says, "and we are sending this out in order to comply with the president's Executive Orders."

That is just one sort of very specific example. But that is following the Executive Orders, imposing the certification requirement now internationally and affecting contractors elsewhere in a way that is the kinds of things that in many cases we could only anticipate when we were before you originally on the Preliminary Injunction.

THE COURT: Well, there was -- I mean, there were various examples in the record at that time of interpretation and as I recall, implementation. So why from the -- let me put it this way: Why would you envision that the motions panel in the Fourth Circuit would consider that any different than the record that already existed?

MS. MENSCHEL: Your Honor, I think -- I mean, for

one thing I think I would go back to the fact that we think if we were able to fully -- if we were in a position where we had to fully brief before the Fourth Circuit, we still do ultimately think we would be successful. But again, we're trying to do this in a time sensitive fashion and we think that this is a better and more efficient way because doing it that way through the -- going through the Fourth Circuit would end up, we think, expending unnecessary judicial resources and also causing significant delay. So as a top line I would say that.

I think more specifically I would say there is an amount of information, there were -- that is just much, much greater now. It is across all agencies and we are seeing it happen all the time.

And I guess the last part I would say is in terms of the standard, the Fourth Circuit just last year in a case that I apologize I'm going to mispronounce, but is *Daulatzai* which is cited in I believe our opening brief, talked a lot about the standard and how the standard for vacating should be looking to what the standard for the thing you're trying to do is.

And here we're looking to and thinking about amending.

The standard in that particular instance as the Fourth Circuit talked about it is -- was to say that the Court could essentially vacate for almost any reason that the Court saw fit. And that if you were looking to what would be required

after the fact, that you would look to -- well, you would only look to what would be required if there was a showing of prejudice.

The Government here has not shown any prejudice and can't, frankly, because we are trying to do the thing. We're trying to vacate the Preliminary Injunction. We're not --

THE COURT: So would the injunction that you at present would envision seeking, how would the, if at all, Preliminary Injunction look different than the Preliminary Injunction that you sought for and/or that I issued before?

MS. MENSCHEL: Your Honor, it's a -- it's a -- one,
I think that we are still fine tuning a little bit, so I would
ask that you take that into account. But I think that in part
the question is a bit broader. I think we've seen more of the
ways that things are being implemented. And so this precise
language maybe would be different. And -- but I don't know if
necessarily the words of, for example, our proposed order
would necessarily be hugely different. I think there would be
some small changes to it, but I think that what would be in
the record at that point would be quite a bit different.

And I think, in addition, because of the potential APA new claims or other related things, it would be as to that as well.

THE COURT: And would the new evidence go to irreparable harm or likelihood of success on the merits?

MS. MENSCHEL: I think both.

THE COURT: So from a judicial economy perspective, let's say hypothetically we were in a situation where we were briefing a new motion for a Preliminary Injunction and the injunction that you were seeking is the same and hypothetically the injunction that I would grant would be the same. Why wouldn't that just delay an appeal on the question of whether you are entitled to Preliminary Injunctive relief on a facial -- on facial claims challenging these Executive Orders?

MS. MENSCHEL: Your Honor, I mean, I would go back to I think what the Fourth Circuit in those two concurrences, what we understood the Court to be asking for which was more information about how this is playing out on the ground. And whatever any future injunction that Your Honor might issue might be, I think the question that they were looking to was really about what evidence and what information we had put before you and what the reality on the ground was at that time. And the truth is, the reality on the ground is just, frankly, very different now than it was at the time that we moved originally.

We read the Fourth Circuit's opinion to be asking for that information specifically and, in fact, saying this is not the right time now.

One of the concurrences specifically said at this point,

and emphasized at this point it is appropriate to stay the injunction, but that is not to say that if more information comes to light that will still be -- that will still be the case. And we are, frankly, just trying to provide that information to you and to the Fourth Circuit for your consideration.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Ms. Gheibi.

MS. GHEIBI: Thank you, Your Honor.

So as we highlighted in our briefing, we think this Court plainly lacks jurisdiction to vacate the Preliminary Injunction motion. The most relevant ruling on that issue or rather the most relevant opinion is the *In re Murphy-Brown* opinion from the Fourth Circuit where the Fourth Circuit goes on to say -- I'm quoting here from page 793. It says, "We have held the District Court lose its jurisdiction to amend or vacate its order after a Notice of Appeal has been filed." It then --

THE COURT: Wasn't that the gag order? I mean, that was not one of the rule FRAP 4 motions though, right?

MS. GHEIBI: But Your Honor, the premise of the ruling is still communicating the same thing.

The next sentence the Court says, "Or more generally, a District Court loses jurisdiction when the Court of Appeals assumes jurisdiction." And as the Supreme Court explains in

the *Griggs* case, the whole premise of these rules and the way they're structured is to avoid a situation which the District Court and the Court of Appeals are exercising jurisdiction over the same cases. Simultaneous jurisdiction is what they're trying to avoid. The rules and their applications are trying to facilitate this passing of the baton.

THE COURT: So I was, frankly, a little confused by that language in *In re Murphy-Brown* because it was citing a 1978 case which was before the 1979 amendments, and certainly before the 1993 amendments. So it's the current rule that applies.

And am I wrong that at that time in 1978 that was the correct statement, that there was no more jurisdiction, including to adjudicate a motion to alter or amend, but now there is?

MS. GHEIBI: Is Your Honor referring to Rule 4, the amendment?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GHEIBI: Well, Rule 4 is just the tolling provision. It doesn't mean -- we don't understand Rule 4 to be conferring jurisdiction on the District Court; it's simply to provide for tolling.

THE COURT: But how could FRAP 4 say what it says if a District Court where a Notice of Appeal has been filed, how could it include a Rule 59 motion in that list?

MS. GHEIBI: Because it's contemplating a situation in which the Rule 59(e) motion is filed before a Notice of Appeal is filed. In that case, when a District Court has a pending post-judgment motion before it, it's actively exercising jurisdiction over that issue. So it doesn't make sense to pass the baton yet. But in a situation where the District Court doesn't have any pending motion before it and the Notice of Appeal is filed, the baton has already passed.

THE COURT: I just point you to the commentary to the 1993 amendment to that rule which expressly states that it is envisioning a scenario where a Notice of Appeal is filed and then a post-trial motion is filed. It said, among other things, "The amendment provides that a Notice of Appeal filed before the disposition of a specified pretrial motion will become effective upon the disposition of the motion. A notice filed before the filing of specified motions or after, is in effect suspended until the motion is disposed of."

So am I missing something?

MS. GHEIBI: Is that the language that says it self destructs?

THE COURT: This is the 1993 amendments. And right, it is now clear that the Notice of Appeal did not self destruct in the sense that an appellant must then file a new Notice of Appeal. Instead, as I understand the Rules Committee's commentary to be, it doesn't self destruct; it

does mean that the District Court can, and should, and, in fact, I think must decide the Rule 59 motion and then we'll handle the appeal once that motion is decided.

MS. GHEIBI: But I think, Your Honor, I point the Court to the Fourth Circuit's precedence here that really talk about this exact situation where plaintiffs are essentially or the parties are essentially asking both courts to rule on the same issue. And I think if I may just quote from In re Murphy-Brown --

THE COURT: The gag order. The gag order case.

MS. GHEIBI: I'm sorry? Yes, the gag order case.

But in any event, the language is relevant where it said,
essentially allowing the District Court's post-appeal ruling
to stand would invite District Courts to track cases on the
Appellate Court's docket and when a reversal seems possible or
imminent, to pull the rug out from under the Appellate Court
and the parties. This sets up an endless game of cat and
mouse.

And that's exactly what plaintiffs are requesting this

Court to do. It seems clear that plaintiffs have -
plaintiffs now argue that they believe they'll win the appeal

and if that's the case then they should be briefing the

appeal. But given that the Fourth Circuit has strongly

indicated that it's going to reverse, plaintiffs are back here

at the District Court level asking the District Court to pull

the rug from underneath the Court of Appeals so that they can get a second bite at the apple. And we don't think that would be appropriate consistent with the rules and precedent.

And if I may note, as plaintiffs were discussing the kind of motion they're contemplating, they're still looking for a facial motion here. And as we explained in our brief --

THE COURT: So just to make sure I'm tracking, that goes to whether -- not whether I have jurisdiction, but whether I should grant the motion.

MS. GHEIBI: That's right, that's right.

So just moving on to the type of motion we're talking about here, plaintiffs are essentially -- they couldn't identify how different the injunction would be because it seems fairly clear that plaintiffs are looking for exactly the same injunction. They're still moving for facial challenges. That's what they plan to do. And what the Court of Appeals said, the concurrence by Judge Harris, she explains that what the orders say on their face and how they are enforced are two different things. That may be true, but those are two different challenges.

The Court then goes on to say on their face they're distinctly limited. The determination provision -- again, the same arguments that we made.

And then the last sentence of that paragraph that we cite on page 6 is "This case, however, does not directly challenge

any such action." And that was the case again. Plaintiffs --1 2 **THE COURT:** I'm sorry, what are you quoting there? MS. GHEIBI: Judge Harris' concurrence where at the 3 4 end of her concurrence she said, "This case, however, does not 5 challenge any such action." Plaintiffs have identified examples of implementation, but their challenge was 6 7 fundamentally misdirected. That's what the Fourth Circuit 8 concurrences sort of illustrate. There's nothing wrong with 9 the Executive Orders on their face. They're distinctly 10 This is what they say. 11 THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure she went so far as to 12 say there's nothing wrong with them. 13 MS. GHEIBI: Or it seems likely that there is. 14 mean, all three judges agree that the Government is likely to 15 succeed on the merits of the First Amendment and Fifth 16 Amendment claim. 17 But in any event, the Court there was distinguishing 18 between a facial challenge, the Executive Orders on their face 19 and an as-applied challenge to any particular agency action or 20 implementation. Plaintiffs are thinking about bringing a 21 facial challenge here. We'd be back here all over again. It 22 would just make the process far more inefficient because it 23 would kick the can down the road on those questions.

And to the extent plaintiffs and us seem to disagree

about what the Court of Appeals was saying there, then the

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solution is to allow the Court of Appeals to issue an opinion and provide guidance to the parties and the Court about exactly -- about the ruling on the merits. It's not to sort of, again, pull the rug from underneath the Court of Appeals and get a second bite at the apple here.

And so -- oh, and one thing I'll note is to the extent plaintiffs are thinking about bringing as-applied challenges, we don't think any of those would be properly part of this case in any event. That's a completely different case. It would be a challenge to any particular agency action. The cause of action would be different. The posture of the challenge would be different. Obviously the remedy would be very different. It would be targeted at something very different.

THE COURT: You're saying if they were to bring an as-applied challenge in an amended complaint or otherwise that would be just a different claim. That's what you're saying?

MS. GHEIBI: Yes. We would not think that that would be appropriately part of this case. They're fundamentally different, different claims and it is just a fundamentally different request. It's a fundamentally different type of claim as opposed to a facial challenge to Executive Orders.

And we'll note that this past Friday, the Supreme Court in the stay order in California v. Department of Education

which pertained to the termination of certain grants pertaining to DEI, the Court there said that the District Court did not have jurisdiction to grant the remedy under the Tucker Act, that that needs to go to the Court of Federal Claims.

So there are also serious questions about whether or not an as-applied challenge here would even have jurisdiction in the District Court. Again, plaintiffs would have to bring those claims out for us to make those determinations.

But in any event, those are not the claims they brought. That's not this case. It's a completely different case and plaintiffs shouldn't be given an opportunity to try again with different facts. So that is -- unless there are any further questions.

THE COURT: Not for now, thank you.

MS. GHEIBI: Thank you.

MS. MENSCHEL: Your Honor, may I just briefly address a few things? During counsel's discussion, she strikingly focused almost entirely on whether or not preliminary -- a new Preliminary Injunction should be granted. That was the bulk of her argument. And that is just not what's before the Court today. I mean, we have been pretty up front about the fact that we intend for it to be in short order. But the question before Your Honor today is a much, much narrower one. And it's one that as we said and as Your

Honor acknowledged, the Advisory Committee notes say it is appropriate procedure here. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, and the Fourth Circuit, the Supreme Court, and many, many other courts as well.

Counsel is discussing gamesmanship and they put it in their brief and they're accusing us today of doing so. That is, frankly, I think a little bit of a strange point and a strange discussion when we are saying exactly what it is we're trying to do.

The Supreme Court has addressed this very question both in *Griggs*, where the Supreme Court said oh, it doesn't matter whether or not the Notice of Appeal is filed before the motion that's listed in Rule 59(e). But also in *Banister v. Davis*, the 590 U.S. 504. And that was a 2020 case where the Supreme Court specifically rejected claims that the use of Rule 59(e) to vacate an order was an improper workaround. And the Court instead there said that the option to vacate within this very strict timeline, again, 28 days, was actually a feature of the system and not a bug.

And I would say there the Court also noted why we haven't seen many cases in sort of a similar posture. I believe it is footnote 2 in that case talks about how one of the -- it is often the 28 days prevents new evidence from being developed, prevents new arguments from coming to light.

But again, here not by plaintiffs' doing, but by defendants' doing, that is all -- that has all developed within the time period contemplated by the rules.

Your Honor had --

THE COURT: The evidence that you think would bolster likelihood of success on the merits of a facial First Amendment and Fifth Amendment claim.

MS. MENSCHEL: Yes, Your Honor. And I would also say Judge -- Chief Judge Diaz in his concurrence in footnote 1 of his concurrence at 4, he cited a facial challenge. He said, "I likewise reserve judgment on the extent to which the Government relies on the Order's savings clause provisions as it enforces the Order's directives against federal contractors, grantees and private entities." And he cites City and County of San Francisco v. Trump. And that was a facial challenge there.

And it is the same thing here where the relevant information that we understand Chief Judge Diaz and Judge Harris to be seeking was about the extent to which the Government is relying on the savings clause provisions and how exactly the Government is going ahead and implementing these Executive Orders.

THE COURT: So when both Judge Diaz and Judge Harris use the word "enforce," so Judge Diaz talks about relying, the Government reliance on the savings clause provision as it

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enforces the Orders; and Judge Harris talks about what the Orders say on their face and how they are enforced are two different things. Agency enforcement actions that go beyond the Order's narrow scope may well raise serious First Amendment and due process concerns.

So why aren't those references to as-applied challenges as opposed to facial challenges?

MS. MENSCHEL: I think, Your Honor, the real issue is that the agencies as we understand it have adopted agency-wide -- excuse me, Government-wide policies deciding to implement the executive orders through these very broad-based policies of terminating all grants, of terminating contracts, of essentially following to a T the language laid out in the Executive Orders and the context within it which we have discussed with Your Honor extensively, and the reasons that that violates the First and Fifth Amendment.

And when the agencies have now adopted these very broad policies, that is, in fact, a part of as we understand it, the Executive Orders themselves. And I think that the -- I'm going to stop there for a moment.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MENSCHEL: May I also, Your Honor, point you to there's a case, I believe it is cited in our opening brief on this motion which is at ECF 77. Vantage Mobility v. Kersey, 836 F. App'x 496. It's a Ninth Circuit case where there was a

Rule 59(e) motion within the time, the requisite time period.

And that was on a Preliminary Injunction.

I would also say the discussion with counsel about whether we can amend and how we can amend, as I said earlier, that's a little bit not part of this particular motion before you at this very moment, but also how we are sort of making our strategic decisions to serve our clients as best as we can is a little bit -- it's a question for the Court and a question for us about what we want to advocate. It would be inappropriate at this point for defendants to say well, they can't do this.

THE COURT: Well, to the extent I was asking questions about plans, I'm trying to figure out whether and to what extent the issues as presented that would be presented at such future time and such future briefing on a future motion for a Preliminary Injunction would be materially different than where we are now if as I hear the anticipated claims would remain facial claims.

MS. MENSCHEL: Yes, Your Honor. That's accurate.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MENSCHEL: And the one last case that I wanted to also point Your Honor to is the Fourth Circuit in 1999 in Fobian v. Storage Tech, 164 F.3d 887 talks about how this is appropriate to vacate under Rule 59. It's not gamesmanship to do so. And we are, in fact, trying to just avail ourselves of

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the procedures set forth in the rules.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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            Ms. Gheibi, was there anything else you wanted to add?
                 MS. GHEIBI: Nothing from me. Thank you.
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                 THE COURT: All right, I'll take this motion under
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       advisement and get you a decision as soon as I can. Thank
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       you, everybody.
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                  (Proceeding concluded at 3:42 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER I, Nadine M. Bachmann, Certified Realtime Reporter and Registered Merit Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, do hereby certify, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 753, that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically-reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Dated this 10th day of April, 2025. -s-NADINE M. BACHMANN, CRR, RMR FEDERAL OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER 2.4

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